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## JAS. R. ROSS & CO., INDIANAPOLIS SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIANA.

HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES

Counties of the Hoosier State That Bear the Names of America's Early Heroes.

Some Interesting Incidents Connected with the Selection of Titles for Some of the Counties-Bits of State History.

Three bright and lovely school ma'ams were engaged yesterday in turning the leaves of the "Complete" Geography of the Becktold-Williams series. They were on a hunt, and it was by no means a still hunt. for some fact which they could not find in this wonderfully constructed book. "I certainly thought I should find it in the five pages devoted to Indiana," said one of them quite out of humor; "it's just too

"Oh, I'm not surprised at all," spoke up another, "though I thought I would help you look just for the fun of it. Nobody ever finds anything in that geography."

It seems a little girl in the school had asked the question who Ripley county was named after, and another little girl, not to be behindhand, wanted to know how, and when, and where Spencer county received its name. The young ladies concluded to refer the matter to the principal of the school. That person, doubtless without thinking, took up the "Complete Geography" and was about to turn to the article on Indiana, "Ha, ha, ha!" chorused the maidens, "that's just what we did. It isn't there." They were about to appoint a committee of inquiry to wait upon Superintendent Jones and ask him, determined to chase the information to its last biding place. Fortunately one of the young ladies has a nice young man, and he took it upon himself to get the desired information. In his search he came upon a rare old book called "The Indiana" Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary of the State of Indiana," published in 1849— forty years ago—by E. Chamberlain, In-dianapolis. In this book he found a great deal of forgotten lore, among other things, how most of the counties came to have the names they now bear:

The names of those counties bearing the

names of signers of the Declaration of In-

dependence, of Presidents and heroes of the Revolutionary war are Adams, Carroll, DeKalb, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Ham-ilton, Hancock, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Koscinsko, Madison, Marion, Mar-shall (the first Chief Justice of the United States), Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Pulaski (the gallant Polish prince who fell at Savannah), Putnam, Starke, Steuben, Sul-livan, Warren (who died on Bunker Hill), Washington, Wayne. Jay county was named in honor of the celebrated statesman and patriot; Jasper, in henor of the humble but country-loving Sergeant Jasper, of South Carolina, who lost his life on Fort Moultrie; Johnson, after Hon. John Johnson, one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of the State; Lagrange, after the residence of General Lafayette in France; Lake, from its local situation on Lake Michigan; LaPorte, so-called from the French name of the large and beautiful prairie which it includes. LaPorte, meaning "the door," the cludes, LaPorte, meaning "the door," the broad, open entrance to the State; Lawrence, in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, of the frigate Chesapeake, who was killed in battle with the British frigate Shannon, leaving as his last words, "Don't give up the ship;" Martin, so named after Major Martin, of Newport, Ky.; Miami, from the tribe of Indians that once possessed that and adjoining parts of the State; Ohio, after the river on whose borders it is situated: Orange, from the county in North ated; Orange, from the county in North Carolina in which many of the first resi-dents had previously lived; Parke, for Benmin Parke, the first member of Congress for the Territory, and afterward a territofor the Territory, and afterward a territorial and then a district judge; Perry, in honor of the gallant Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who whipped the British on Lake Erie, in the war of 1812, and sent scooting down the corridors of frame the laconic dispatch: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," etc.; Pike, for Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who fell at the capture of York, Canada, April 27, 1813; Porter, after Commodore David Porter.

Randolph is said to have been named at

the request of the settlers after the county in North Carolina, from which they had emigrated, though it is said also that the name was given in honor of Thomas Randolph, Attorney-general of the Territory, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Other heroes of that battle-field are also houored with county names. Bartholomew is named after Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bartholomew, who was severely wounded when he was in command of a battatiallion of infantry; Daviess, after Joseph Hamilton Daviess, distinguished lawyer, who was killed in the battle; Dubois, espendence campaign, and was long a merchant of Vincennes; Owen, for Col. Abraham Owen, of Kentacky, who was killed in the battle; Tippecanoe campaign, and was long a merchant of Vincennes; Owen, for Col. Abraham Owen, of Kentacky, who was killed while serving as a volunteer aid to General Harrison; Spencer, of the rison county, who fell it the battle; Tipton, in honor of Gen. John Tipton, who was long a public man in Indiana, dying in 1839; Warrick, for Capt. Jacob Warrick, for Capt. Jacob Warrick, for Capt. Jacob Warrick, for Capt. Jacob Warrick, who was wolunteer aid to feel at the head of his company; White, for Col. Isaac White, of Gallatin county, Illinois, who volunteered his services as a primore of the control of the man in Indiana county, Illinois, who volunteered his services as a primore of the control of the man in Indiana, diving in 1839; was an audit of the service of the man in Indiana, and in that of 1812. Howard county, officials. The business man who checks his baggage from his hotel or residence, and comes in the county of the meritory from 1801 to 1816. Henry Vander was a indeed of the Tritory from 1801 to 1816. Henry Vander under the work of the Tritory from 1801 to 1816. Henry Vander under the visual as Governor of the principal of the Tritory. The passenger who inquires, "What time does the half-past-4-o'clock train go out this the time that the was to him the absence of Governor of the many the business of the Mindou to the trive as Gover Col. Isaac White, of Gallatin county, Illinois, who voluntered his services as a private and fell in battle at the side of Major

Allen county receives its name from Col. John Allen, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer, who fell at the battle of the River Raisin; Boone, after Daniel Boone, whose love of the forest and whose wonderful strategy with the red men will make the story of his adventures a favorite with boys of generations yet to come; Brown, for Gen. Jacob Brown, one of the heroes of the war of 1812; Clark, for Gen. George Roger Clarke, who captured Vincennes from the British; Crawford, after Col. Wm. Crawford, the land agent of General Washington, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and burned, at Sandusky, O. n 1782; Dearborn, for Gen. Henry Dearborn, who, when the country was organized in 1802, was Secretary of War; Floyd, after Col. John Floyd, a Virginian, who had been killed by Indians on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river opposite the county named in his honor; Fountain, for Major Fountain or Fountaine, of Boone county, Kentucky, who was killed at the head of the mounted militia in the battle on the Maumee near Ft. Wayne, Oct. 22, 1290; Grant, in honor of Captain Samuel Grant and Moses Grant, who were killed in 1789 in a battle with the Indians near the creek since called by their name, in the northeast part of Switzerland county; Wells gets its name from Capt. Wm. H. Wells, of Fort Wayne, who was killed by Indians, Aug. 15, 1812, near Chicago, in an attempt to escort the garrison of Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne; Whitley in honor of Col. William Whitley, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, who fell in the battle of the Thames.

Benton county receives its name from the statesman, Thomas H. Benton; Cass from Lewis Cass; Blackford, in honor of Judge Isaac Blackford, long a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana; Clay, from the great Henry Clay, the idol of the Whig party; Clinton, from DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York and promoter of the great New York canal; Decatur, after the gallant Commodore Stephen Decatur. Delaware county got its designation from the Indians of that name; Elkhart, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Wabash and Vermillion from the rivers of those names, and Union derived its name from the hope that it would harmonize the difficulties that exsted when it was organized (1821) in relation to the county seats in Wayne and Fay-

Harrison county was named in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison, in 1808, three years before he whipped the Indians at Tippecanoe, and who was the first Territorial Governor of Indiana; Jennings, after Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of the State; Noble, for Noah Noble, who was Governor from 1831 to 1837; Hendricks, or-ganized in 1824, was named for William Hendricks, who, at that time, was Governor; Posey, for Gen. Thomas Posey, who was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory to succeed General Harrison. Fulton is the only county in the State named in honor of an inventor, and it per-petuates the name of Robert Fulton, who gave to the world the steamboat; Vigo is named after Col. Francis Vigo, long known in the early history of Vincennes as "the Spanish merchant," but who was a most patriotic American, though a Sardinian by birth, and the efficient friend of Gen. George Rogers Clark in the capture of Vincennes; Switzerland derives its name from a settlement of Swiss that came within the bounds of the present county in 1802 and began the cultivation of the grape there; Vanderburgh, which must always be

ville (corrupted to Russiaville), after the chief of Miamis of that name, but on the death of Gen. Tilghman A. Howard, a distinguished citizen of the State,

and at the time minister to Texas, the name was changed. Hun-tington; was named in bonor of Samuel Huntington, a delegate to the Continental Congress from Connecticut, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. ipley county was named after Gen. E. W. Ripley, an officer in the war of 1812. The last county to be organized was Newton, which was in 1860. Probably not one person out of ten thousand in this State knows whence the name of this county comes, and vet no county in Indiana is more appropriately named. As it was taken from Jasper Jasper, it was called Newton, after Sergeant Newton, a friend of the hero of Fort Moul-

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

A Great Exhibit Promised by the Local Florists-Prizes Offered for Excellence.

Indiana florists have already achieved no small amount of fame thrugh the several chrysanthemum shows they have given, the last one having been so meritorius as to attract national attention. From Nov. 5 to 9, inclusive, these florists propose to give a chrysanthemum exhibit at Tomlinson Hall which will even excel their last year's handsome display, the president, M. A. Hunt, of Terre Haute, and Secretary Wm. G. Bertermann, of this city, are able to make this prediction from what they now have in sight. Entries so far have been in every way satisfactory. Exhibits will come from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, ir . "ition to the Indiana entries. On the first / y the attention will by chiefly given to plats and cut flowers, beside which will come the great event of the day, the competition in seedling chrysanthemums for the silver cup offered by Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States. Wednesday afternoon and evening, Nov. 6, there will be the largest and handsomest exhibit of those rarest and most curious of all members of the floral family, the orchids. These will come from the United States nurseries, at Short Hill, N. J. On Thursday will be exhibited the N. J. On Thursday will be exhibited the competing designs for the premium offered by the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and on Friday for the prize offered by the Citizens' Street-railway Company. On Saturday, Nov. 9, an auction will take place, and the chrysanthemums will be sold. J. H. Spaulding, of Orange, N. J., one of the most noted cultivators of chrysanthemums in the world, will be here, as will John Thorpe, of New York, who is the father of the Society of American Florists. ety of American Florists.

Intelligence of the Policeman. Albany Journal.

The fates are unkind to the map who has The fates are unkind to the man who has been bereft of his senses. Two men lay dead yesterday in a New York hospital from fractured skulls, the result of a conflict with highway robbers in the streets of the metropolis. Both men had been found in an unconscious condition; and, by the intelligent policemen of the locality, they were arrested as ordinary drunks and locked up at the station-house.

enough to know how and where to get the information they need without enlisting the aid of the station officials. The business man who checks his great artist's family have been compelled to baggage from his hotel or residence, and before train-time, seldom has occasion to ask a question. He inspects the trainboards to see whether his particular flyer is on time or not, buys his ticket without any request approaching an interrogatory. changes his expressman's check for a rail-road baggage-token, and swings himself on board without any queries affecting the past, present or future management of the railway system. If he wants any information as to arrivals or connections, he supplies himself from the time-tables that line the walls, or the last railway-guide that fills a corner of his satchel, and as a promoter of conversation between himself and the employes of the station he is a flat and absolute failure. If every body who patronized the institution was as selfcontained and reticent, the ears of the depot employes, like the eyes of the fishes in the Mammoth Cave, would close up for want of use, and the building could be manned as efficiently by a delegation from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum as by its present alert and clear-talking attendants. But unfortunately for the latter the per-centage of self-reliant, traveled and wellposted patrons is an exceedingly small one. In the multitude there are numerous individuals who have very dim ideas of where they want to go and how they expect to get there. Many of them, and especially the women folk, are timid, and their nervousness prevents them from any reasonable use of their faculties. Others of them, without presenting any indication of being upset by their surroundings, are, apparently, so thick-headed that having eyes, they see not, and having ears, they hear not the things which concern their reillers, salvation. Once talling has their railway salvation. Once telling has no more effect on the latter class than one lesson in French would have on a cigar-store Indian. It takes line upon line and precept upon precept here a little and there a good deal, to make them understand the simplest proposition on which they desire enlightenment. They will stand in front of a time card and, after reading the exact information of which they are in search, couched in the plainest and most exact language, will walk up to a window and ask the question which has just been fully and fairly answered for them in big, black print. When they get an oral answer they will go to another window and ask the same question over again, and so on without end, until the coming of their train beguiles them through the gate, ques-

tioning as they go. "We get so accustomed to answering questions," said General Ticket Agent Donough, who has served an apprentice-ship of twenty-five years behind the ticket counter, "that we do not stop to think whether they are sensible or otherwise. The better facilities of the new station and the improved forms of tickets, and ticket cases make our work easier than it used to be, and we have more time to respond. There are a good many queer people come to the windows, and I have no doubt a good many of the questions asked sound funny to the outsider, but after hearing them for twenty-five years the humor

The Shah's Cat Show.

grows more difficult of appreciation.

Atlanta Journal. A funny incident is related by an Atlanta lady who has just returned from Europe.
The Shah of Persia was passing through the mountains of England while she was there. With him he had his favoute pet, a lovely cat, who was being transported in a satin-lined casket, as became her royal catship. When a lonely pass was reached,

AS SEEN FROM THE TICKET WINDOW.

Tribulations of Men Who Furnish Information with Railway Transportation.

The passenger who inquires, "What time does the half-past-4-o'clock train go out this evening?" and the ticket agent who, without change of countenance, promptly replies, 4:30 p. M.," still have their places at the first cate of the ticket agent who, without change of countenance, promptly replies, 4:30 p. M.," still have their places at the first cate of the first cate pussy's dear, familiar face was never seen

MILLET'S HOUSE PULLED DOWN.

His Widow Compelled to Vacate the Old Home in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

New York Tribune. village or hamlet, Barbizon, in the forest of Fontaineblean, near Paris, and which was colonized almost exclusively by artists. The pulling down of Millet's old home is the work of an unsentimental and greedy woman. But two other women are rendering at the same time a touching homage to his genius by purchasing at a price nearly as big as that paid by Americans for the "Angelus," three celebrated paintings of Millet, which they have given to the Paris Louvre Museum. The Figaro says: "Mrs. Pommery, a widow, and Mrs. Sanson Davilier, have just given to the Louvre, the former 'Les Glaneuses,' the latter 'Le Printemps' and 'Les Meules'—three remarkable paintings by T. F. Millet. Honor to the two generous ladies, whose munificence is, under the present circumstances, an important compensation to art in our country. But why should it happen that a fact quite unforeseen should cause a discordant note in the concert of satisfaction inspired by the entrance in the Louvre galleries of three of his most remarkable compositions? Three months ago, at the time of the Secretan sale, when an enraptured audience applauded the triumph of the great man, his widow was brutally thrown out from her house at Barbizon, which she had transformed into a temple, and where this very 'Angelus' had been conceived some twenty years previously. On several occasions already the question of the pulling down of those four walls, between which were born and have grown up the nine children of Millet, had been agitated in the Paris press. But fear soon disappeared at the thought that the owner of the house, so consecrated to the public and the object of numerous pilgrimages, would not dare to order its destruction. Moreover, Mrs. Millet had a lease good until 1889, and no doubt was en-tertained as to its being renewed. But public opinion was ill informed, and it had counted without taking into consideration the greediness for gain of Mrs. Sensier's

"The lease ended this year, and without any new proposition having been made to Mrs. Millet, she received an order to vacate the house, based on the judicial command of Mrs. Duhamel, through her husband. The grief of Mrs. Millet was immense, as can be easily understood. Everything in the place recalled to her mind the thirty years spent in the company of the formerly ignored great man! Every corner of the house evoked in her a souvenir of her life. Besides the brutal summous arrived just at the moment when the condition of the health of her youngest daughter, affected with an incurable disease, was beginning to disturb the serenity of the last years of her old age. The poor woman timidly applied to ancient friends of Millet; they promised to move in the matter. But alas! we are compelled to believe that their promises were vain words. The Society of the French Artists, which could have done something, allowed events to follow their

"To-day the fact is accomplished. The home of T. F. Millet has been razed to make room for a solid building, which will proroom for a solid building, which will produce good rents. Good by, then, to the studio and its squarely-shaped stone; the large arm-chair covered with green cloth, in whose arms Rousseau and Millet spent the last moments of their life, has left the place which it occupied for so many years. Where are now the sentences marked on the walls by Diaz and others? The few bric-a-bracs, the pieces of cloth of tapestry which Millet himself had hung on the walls, and which nobody dared to move,

have made room now for the commonplace decoration of a house-painter. Lost, and for good, is the charming home which awoke so many souvenirs."

THE ENGAGED GIRL.

What a Difference Betrothal Makes in Her

Madge, in London Truth.

Have you ever noticed what a difference there is in a girl's manner when she gets engaged to be married! She flirts as much as ever, of course, and even a little more, for it seems as though a semi-appropriated damsel has more charms for the male flirts than those whose hearts have not capitulated. The difference lies in the manner to other girls of the engaged one. Even the gentlest and nicest assume slight airs of superiority, as though, the problem of settlement in life having been settled for them, they were now competent to guide and advise all other young women.

If the fiance be young and handsome they are generally too much absorbed in Madge, in London Truth.

they are generally too much absorbed in him to pay much attention to any one else; but if he be middle-aged and very rich they find abundance of leisure to place at the disposal of their friends. This they employ principally in discussing their own pros-pects, settling what color their liveries shall be and in arranging the various de-tails of their establishment. But a little egotism is pardonable at such a time, and they are seldom so wholly occupied with their own concerns as to forget to quietly patronize their girl friends. "You must marry well, Lucy. You shall come and stay with me, and we will see what can be done." Or. "Mary, you must give ap young Brown. He will not be able to give you a carriage for years and years, if ever. shall have dark tan-colored liveries, picked

ont with crimson," etc. Then, if anything occurs to break off the engagement, and the girl sinks back into the ranks of the unengaged, her position is all the more disagreeable if she has put on a lot of style during her betrothal. But, perhaps, the girl who is slavishly in love with her fiance is the greatest bore of all. "Has not Edmund glorious eyes! Have you ever looked deep into them! Have you ever noticed the way his hair curls just above his ears?" Or, "Is not my George's voice charming? So musical and wellbred!" One gets very tired of this kind of thing. We have had an engaged girl stay-ing here for the last week, and, though we have never seen her young man, we all detest his very name, so incessantly does she chatter about him. "My Archie" is dinned into our ears all day long. I should often like to hit that girl.

INK IN ANCIENT TIMES. How the Writers of Antiquity Prepared Their

According to the Roman naturalist, Pliny, and other authors, the basis of the ink used by ancient writers was formed of lampblack or the black taken from burnt ivory and soot from furnaces and baths. Some also have supposed that the black liquor which the cuttlefish yields was frequently

One thing is certain, that whatever were the component ingredients, from the blackness and solidity in the most ancient manu-scripts, from an inkstand found at Herenlaneum, in which the ink appears as thick as oil, and from chemical analysis the ink of antiquity was much more opaque, as well as encaustic, than that which is used in modern times. Inks of different colors were much in vogue. Red, purple, blue and gold and silver inks were the principal

The red was made from vermillion, ein-nabar, and carmine, which, called the purple encaustic, was appropriated to the exclusive use of the emperors. Golden ink was much more popular among the Greeks than among the Romans. During the middle or dark ages the manufacture both of it and of silver ink was an extensive and incrative branch of trade, and the illuminated manuscripts which remain are a striking which the art was carried. The making of of of the high degree of perfection to the inks themselves was a distinct business, and another connected with it, and to which it owed its origin, was that of inscribing the titles, capitals as well emphatic words, in colored, and gold, and silver inks.

Trade It for Drink, Probably. Ecarney (Neb.) Enterprise. Now that the Indian is to get citizenship. what will be do with it?